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The Rattle of the Wheat Wagon Makes the Merchant Smile--The Whole World Depends on the Farmer.

WILL BE BRYAN AND KERN.

These Names Will Head the Democratic Ticket in the Campaign.

Convention Hall, Denver, July 9, 7:51 p. m.—The convention reconvened at this time, and the committee on resolutions not being ready to report, a motion was made by the Hon. Ollie James that the rules be suspended, and pending the submission of the platform, that the nominating speeches be begun, with the understanding that no ballot should be taken until after the platform was adopted.

At 8:51 Hon. I. N. Dunn, of Nebraska took the platform to nominate William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Dunn was greeted with great cheering.

Mr. Dunn spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—"Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and, at times, imperil the advance of civilization.

Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state, some great character, some master mind has been found, produce as it were by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people. This was true of the ancient world; it is true of the modern world; it is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions.

The question is, whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all, or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

In his special message to Congress last winter, President Roosevelt declared, substantially, that certain



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

wealthy men who have become enormously rich by oppressing the wage earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity, have banded together, and by the unlimited use of money, endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law.

That the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality, that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the Republican party; they have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people whom the President has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidate and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless, to purchase Republican victories has not been repaid.

And where do we find these men today? Where are these "swollen fortunes" of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

The platform adopted by the late convention shows what in truth the Republican party represents. Although controlled by the friends of Roosevelt and Taft, in framing the platform every genuine reform which Roosevelt has advocated, was scorned and trampled beneath the iron heel of the predatory masters of the Republican party. The Wisconsin delegation which favored placing a few reform planks in the platform, was denounced with aners as being socialistic

and democratic, and the convention by a vote of eight to one, repudiated the reforms that the present administration claims to favor.

The mask of hypocrisy and deception have been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the policies of the President, and we know why the "system" admires Taft, tolerates Roosevelt, and hates the senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the manhood and conscience of the people in defense of its candidate and platform, on the one hand, and the millions that the "special interests" may be depended upon to contribute, on the other, the Republican party rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

If the charges made by the President are true—and they are true—we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall we meet it? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy the present crisis.

To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless; the efforts of the President have been futile.

The Democratic party must furnish the leader whom the people demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgement, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth—one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius to state a crisis; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them. But above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so. And he must be a man whom the people know and trust. The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer; but it has no man who above all others possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership.

He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for state-craft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms, and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go farther.

A few months since he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments.

In the most distinguished peace convention that has assembled in recent years, he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made, and by his influence secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and writings which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is.

I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then; he is honest, brave and unyielding now.

Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics. He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation; and he has been honest throughout his political career.

His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgement and the conscience.

Believing in the ultimate triumph of right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular; it has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right.

He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the House of Representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hot bed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when the Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated rail-regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began.

He has always been the friend of labor, and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed his self on the subject, and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

When a Wall Street panic burst upon us a few months ago, he promptly

proposed as a remedy, the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular was this plan because that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions.

He believes in peace—in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars but by applying the principles of justice and humanity.

Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unflinching trust seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in his final victory.

Through years of unparalleled political warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellowmen has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few men in all history have been compelled to withstand is ample proof of his superb courage.

His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office. We have met to plan the campaign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency; neither political bosses nor corporate masters sent us here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the rights of the common people.

We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party. We feel again that spirit that animated the Democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

The voters have spoken and we assemble to give expression of their will. The voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be its standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man.

Friends and foes have learned that he was haped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast. First nominated when ten years younger than any other presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party; living in a state five hundred miles farther west than that in which any president has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

Speaking and writing freely on all subjects, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence.

Without an organization to urge his claims; without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf; with out patronage to bribe a single voter; without a predatory corporation to coerce its employees into his support; without a subsidized newspaper to influence the public mind; he has won signal victory at the primaries and has become the free choice of the militant Democracy of the nation.

Forming in one unbroken phalanx, extending from Massachusetts to California, and from Michigan to the have volunteered their services to everglades, the yeomanry of the party make him the party candidate; and they will not lay down until they have made him the nation's chief executive. Nebraska's Democracy, which saw in him, when a young man, the signs of promise, places in nomination as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and 1900 bore the battle-scarred banner of Democracy with fame as unassailed and fidelity as spotless as the crusaders of old. Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place, and proudly enrolls him among her citizens; but his home is in the hearts of the people.

I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the democracy of the nation, when I offer the name of America's great Commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan.

Senator Caran of Oregon, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan at 10:25

Mr. Dunn concluded his speech at 9:07 amid tremendous cheering, and waving of flags. A banner with Bryan's portrait was lowered over the platform and a white dove was loosed and floated over the auditorium. The state delegations immediately began carrying their standards to the speaker's stand, everyone waving flags. All but five of the states, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Georgia and Delaware, joined in the demonstration. One feature of the scene was the explosion of flash lights every few minutes. The demonstration was even more enthusiastic than that of yesterday. The band was playing, and nearly all of the delegates, and the spectators in the galleries, were shouting, whistling and singing. The cheering ceased for a moment while the entire audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," only to break out again with increased intensity. After thirty minutes cheering, Chairman Clayton rapped hard for order, which only caused a greater outbreak, and the chairman

abandoned his efforts. The state standards were again being carried to the rostrum amid deafening cheers. After one hour and twelve minutes cheering, the convention was again in order at 10:21.

One feature of the demonstration never before a part of any national convention, was that the greater part of the cheering and uproar was distinctly heard by the candidate at his home five hundred miles away. A telephone to which wires had been attached was mounted on a huge megaphone and placed in the hall. Mr. Bryan at his home at Fairview, heard the wild cheering.

Hon. Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota, placed Governor Johnson in nomination at 10:50 p. m. The speech nominating Governor Johnson evoked great cheering for Minnesota's candidate, lasting nine minutes.

At 11:30 the resolutions committee reported that it would soon be ready to submit its report to the convention, and immediately after the adoption of the platform a vote will be taken on a candidate for president.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the committee on resolutions and platform made its report, and the platform was adopted by the convention at 12:56 a. m.

After the platform was adopted, the convention proceeded to ballot on a candidate for President. On the first ballot Mr. Bryan was declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous. The convention then took a recess until 1 o'clock, p. m. Friday.

Convention Hall, Denver, July 10—

William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the third time for the office of president of the United States by the National Convention at three-forty this morning amid scenes of frenzied enthusiasm. The result came after an all night session, which kept in constant turmoil up to the culmination moment, when the Nebraska leader was proclaimed the choice of the convention as the Democratic standard bearer. The nomination was made on the first and only ballot the vote standing, Bryan eight hundred and ninety-two and one half, Johnson fort six, Gray fifty-nine and one-half. The announcement of the vote was the signal for wild demonstration, equaling in turbulence, if not in duration, the record-breaking display which on Wednesday afternoon greeted the first mention of Bryan's name in the convention. The scene within the amphitheatre at the moment the nomination was made was one of stirring animation. From pit to dome the vast building was packed with ten thousand people, thinned out in the remotest galleries by hours of waiting and the intense discomforts of the hot night. It was a spectacle of grandiose proportions. Tier on tier, and gallery on gallery of animated forms, the women in white, the delegates massed below, many of them costless, a myriad of fans fluttering to combat the stifling heat and close atmosphere of this long pent up, exuberant multitude, and everywhere a blaze of flags, bunting, and patriotic devices, and enveloping folds of Old Glory.

Twice before the throng had been moved into mad ecstasy, first by the speech placing the name of Bryan in nomination, and again when that of Governor Johnson was proposed, but these manifestations paled in the culminating outburst of emotion. As the announcement of the Nebraska's actual nomination was made, the entire assemblage arose in a mass, waving flags, handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats, anything and everything which could lay upon to wave aloft or hurl into the air, while a bedlam of sound poured out from these ten thousand throats in exultant yells, cat calls, Comanche war whoops, which added to the din of shrieking horns, and strains of bands playing exultant anthems. When for a moment order was restored out of this tempestuous chaos of demonstration, state after state which had at first recorded its vote for Gray or for Johnson, fell into line with the overwhelming column and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. The taking of the vote had been followed with breathless interest as state after state swelled Bryan's strength.

When New York was reached the announcement of Chief Murphy "Seventy eight for Bryan," brought out a wild outburst of enthusiastic applause, and for a time compelled the suspension of roll calls. Further delay was caused by a demand for a poll of the New York delegation. On this poll many of the New York delegates, including Parker, remained silent. Entire vote of the delegation cast for Bryan for the "unit rule." Pennsylvania was

similarly called, after a short disagreement within the delegation, and the vote of Pennsylvania was finally cast as divided.

The convention adjourned at three-fifty this morning until one o'clock, after having been in session continuously for more than eight hours. As the delegates and spectators left the hall echoes of the enthusiasm continued to reverberate throughout the building while the crowds outside too up the shout and bore it along the dark silent streets, awakening the city just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east, with resounding cheers of "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" It now remains only to nominate a candidate for vice-president and the work of the convention is completed. This nomination will be made this afternoon.

Maybe there will always be a question as to whether Bryan was nominated officially on Friday. According to the big clock in Convention Hall, it is still a few minutes before midnight on Thursday, July 9th. It was superstitious sergeant-at-arms who arranged for a week without Friday, and he put his idea into effect without consulting anyone. Having accomplished his purpose, the cheers of the Democrats present proved the unanimous adoption of the sergeant's mental resolution. When the hands of the clock last night pointed close to the hour of twelve, the superstitious man climbed to the top of the railing opposite the speakers stand and stopped time in its flight. The cheers that followed indicated that the assemblage did not want important business transacted on Friday. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt perhaps the most interested person in the convention, remained to the end, witnessing the furious demonstration, his seconds made their speeches, and when her father was nominated by acclamation, the excited yelling when the lesser cheers received by the two rival candidates, Johnson and Gray. Not until the votes had been cast and her father endorsed by the convention as its unanimous choice to bear the standard of the party, did she leave her seat in the box at the south end of the auditorium and join the crowd hurrying homeward. Whenever the enthusiasm at the mention of the great leader's name broke loose, all eyes were turned toward Mrs. Leavitt smiling and happy, listening to the ovations accorded to her father.

Many of those who had attended the session on coming out into what soon became broad daylight, walked the streets until breakfast, or took early trolley rides through the empty streets to the suburbs. The rotundas of the various hotels and the sidewalks in front of them were almost crowded in the dim light of dawn with sleepy eyed men, talking of the exciting scenes which they had just witnessed, and of the nomination of a vice president which was yet to be made.

Charles M. Sawyer was made a member of the committee to notify Bryan. Early this afternoon, after numerous conferences held by the strong Bryan delegations, it is evident that John W. Kern, of Indiana, is gaining ground more than any other vice presidential candidate. Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, said: "In my judgement it will be Kern."

At one-twenty five p. m. the vice-presidential situation is greatly mixed. Several ballots are probable. Kern, of Indiana, John Mitchell, of Illinois, and Judge Gray, of Delaware, seem to be in the lead. Marvel, of Delaware says Gray will not run nor serve as vice-president if elected. This afternoon it was stated positively that Gov. Folk, of Missouri, was out of the contest. Gov. Stone will second Kern of Indiana.

Convention Hall, Denver, July 11—John Worth Kern of Indiana, was nominated late yesterday afternoon for the vice presidency by acclamation, all the other candidates whose names had been presented to the convention having withdrawn.

Mr. Kern has been prominent in the councils of the party in his home state for many years, and has held several important offices in his home state.

There seems to be a good deal of gaiety among the old driving horses this summer. The horse that Mr. and Mrs. Will Merritt drive got in a hurry yesterday evening, whirled around and threw Mr. and Mrs. Merritt out of the buggy, bruising them up severely. The buggy was somewhat damaged. The accident happened near their home on First street. Better watch your horses when an old, gentle driver like "Bob" will get gay.

PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Candidates and the Committee Meets at the Bryan Home.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—The formal work of the Democratic campaign was taken up here today, when the members of the national committee called on Bryan and Kern at the Bryan home.

It is expected that the committee will be in session until Wednesday, and that the chairman will be selected and the city for headquarters will be determined upon before the adjournment. The names so far most freely mentioned for chairman of the committee, are national committeemen Ollie James of Kentucky, John H. Atwood of Kansas, J. E. Lamb of Indiana, and D. J. Campau, of Michigan a former member of the national committee. Atwood of Kansas is highly thought of, particularly among the westerners, but the eastern sentiment lies between Lamb and Campau.

The committee, which met in executive session today, adopted a resolution, the sense of which is as follows: No contributions shall be accepted from corporations. No contributions of over ten thousand dollars shall be made public on October 15th. Thereafter immediate publication will be made of such contributions received. Contributions under one hundred dollars will not be published. No money will be received after November 1st.

Mr. Bryan will be officially notified of his nomination for the presidency at Lincoln, Neb., August 15th. Mr. Kern will be notified of his nomination at Indianapolis, a date to be determined upon later.

Dinner Party.

Mrs. E. R. Moses Jr., entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mrs. L. Cross of Lawton, Oklahoma. Those present were Mrs. Isaac Reynolds, Mrs. John Tilton, Mrs. A. E. Rowell and Miss Marcia Purcell. A delightful dinner was served, and the guests spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

District Court Jurors.

The jurors selected for the June adjourned term of the district court, which meets July 20, are as follows: Albion: J. W. Logan, N. J. Gier, P. P. Kingston.

Wheatland: Ira Fall, A. D. Avery, William All, J. F. Finn.

Buffalo: Starr Leek, Albert Burgtorf, C. B. Coas.

Liberty: William Bushnell, Frank Kern, T. B. Unruh.

Clarence: H. J. Campbell, Charles Archer, Andrew Geil, Hans Jurgen sen.

Pawnee Rock: Jno. E. Bowman, William Smith, E. E. French, T. H. Moran, Fred Holland.

Homestead: P. H. Gory, Geo. A. Adam.

Certificates Issued.

Of the eighty-one applicants for teachers certificates on June 26th an 27th, fifty-nine were successful, and one made the required average but was too young to be granted a certificate. Certificates were issued as follows:

Professional—Mrs. Mattie G. Baldwin, Edith Rush.

First Grade, Miss Marie Haines.

Second Grade—Edith Miller, Mami Heath, Marie Graf, Gertrude Carr, Edna Cone, Zora Reed, Blanche Franklin, Carrie E. Guest, Kathleen Keenan, W. R. Ames, Wm. Billups, Maude Nimocks, Nellie Langford, Alpha Mos and Zora Bradley.

Third Grade—Ethel McCullough, Etta Whitman, Evelyn Hager, Edith Koontz, Mary Truxal, Florence Smith, Nellie Brumbaugh, Clara Miller, Gertrude Nichols, Lizzie Walker, Hazel Clark, Aletha Bailey, Maude J. Rader, Agnes Carroll, Lola Lee, Carrie Shaffer, Lillian Lucas, Maggie Brown, Leona Doubrava, Sophia Sausen, Emma Beets, Tilla Newkirk, Frances Moninger, Charles D. Cave, Daphne Fitts, Lucy Sausen, Louise Henderson, Grac Gunn, Emma True, Emma Rudiger, Georgia M. Barrett, Clara Vollmer, Florence Frost, Myrtle Ameringer, Etta Moffat, Sophia Dahm, Emma Dahm, and Elsie Kopplin.

Made Required Average—Nina Rudiger.

If we are to use the lower part of the park for public meetings, why not make some arrangements for seats? The new band will begin to give concerts soon, and we are satisfied that a couple of good hustlers could get the necessary finances in half a day.